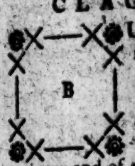
(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2632.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1797.

CLAGENFURT, *April* 1.



BUONAPARTE, on entering Carinthia, addreſſed a letter to the people of that country, aſſuring them that he did not come thither as a conqueror, for to alter their cuſtoms or religion. He was the friend of all nations, and of every people.

He then goes on to tell them, that the French have availed themſelves of ſeveral opportunities to make peace with the court of Vienna, by ſending general Clarke thither; that it was his wiſh to have ſpoken to the emperor in perſon, but was refuſed, as his miniſter was bribed by the gold of England to continue the war. He promiſes to the Carinthians, that if they will act like friends, and furniſh ſupplies of proviſions, that he will not lay any contributions on their country.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, *April* 14.

Yeſterday morning at 9 o'clock, a French officer, accompanied by a chaſſeur, came from Coblentz to this ſide of the river, to announce to the Auſtrian general, that the verbal agreement between the advanced poſts was to ceaſe, and that hoſtilities would recommence in three days from the notice.

This day all communication with Neuwied is wholly ſtopped.

MAYENCE, *April* 14.

This country, as well as the Lower Rhine, is about to become the ſcene of bloody events. The arrangement which has hitherto ſubſiſted between the advanced poſts of the two armies, has been renounced by the French; and it appears that hoſtilities will commence on the 16th.

FRANCFORT, *April* 15.

At the moment when we were rejoicing in the news of an armiſtice, and the expectation of a peace, we ſuddenly received intelligence that general Hoche, on the 13th, had declared the armiſtice on the Lower Rhine at an end. To-morrow, Eaſter Sunday, the campaign will recommence on the Rhine. The fair of this city will ſuffer conſiderably by this.

HANAU, *April* 15.

The French at Bendorf have declared the armiſtice on the Rhine at an end. It appears to be the intention of the French, under cover of their whole artillery, which they have brought up to Weiſſenthurm, and which conſiſts of eighty pieces of heavy cannon, to throw a bridge over Neuwied, and there paſs the Rhine. General Werneck has reinforced the corps of field-marſhal lieutenant Kray with 6000 men.

The army of general Moreau will at the ſame time attempt the paſſage of the Rhine, in ſeveral places on the Upper Rhine, where the armiſtice likewiſe ceaſes to-morrow at eleven o'clock. The left wing of the Auſtrian army on the Lower Rhine, commanded by general Kray, extends from Bendorf towards Rothenhahnen, and to the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein; the centre, commanded by general Werneck, from Sieburg to the Lahn; and the right wing from Weilburg to Siegen. The French, it is ſaid, are greatly ſuperior to the Auſtrians in numbers.

FRONTIERS OF SILESIA, *April* 16.

We are this day aſſured that the Imperial court has left Vienna, but that the emperor ſtill remains there. All Auſtria is under arms, as the emperor could not accept the rigorous conditions of peace preſcribed by Buonaparte.

UERDINGEN, *April* 14.

This morning early the French troops throughout all this vicinity broke up to paſs the Rhine, orders for which have ſuddenly arrived. Hoſtilities will immediately recommence. A part of the troops, four diviſions, it is ſaid, will paſs Neuwied, and the reſt at Duſſeldorf—the whole army conſiſting of ſix diviſions.

MILAN, *April* 4.

The republican revolution in ſome of the Venetian towns, in which the French have as yet taken no direct part, does not meet with ſuch univerſal approbation, but many bloody frays have been the conſequence. About 4000 inhabitants of the mountain of the province of Bergamo, and particularly of Imagna and St. Martino, who do not wiſh any change in their government, have oppoſed the inhabitants of the town, and on the 30th of March advanced againſt Bergamo. The people of the town drew out their artillery, and many of the peaſants were killed, wounded or taken priſoners. The dead were expoſed the whole day in Bergamo, before the tree of liberty. Other parts of the provinces have declared for the towns and their revolution.

We learn the day before yeſterday, that a corps of national guards, who arrived with ſome artillery at Salo, on the Lake of Garda met apparently with a fraternal reception, but were afterwards ſurrounded, and partly killed or taken priſoners. Many of the inhabitants of Milan, Bergamo, and Breſcia, are now marching againſt Salo, to take vengeance of that city.

VENICE, *April* 8.

The inhabitants of our continental poſſeſſions, who were forced to a revolution in the manner of the French, are full of reſentment. The city of Crema has refuſed to accede to the revolution of the cities of Bergamo and Breſcia, and would not plant the tree of liberty. Eight hundred revolutioniſts from adjacent places entered the town, and forced them to accede to the revolution.—This proceeding made all the peaſants of the diſtricts of Cremaſco, Salo, &c. riſe in arms, and march againſt the troops who were ordered againſt them, under the command of three revolutionary generals, namely, counts Lecchi, Ferdinand, Gambara, with twelve pieces of cannon from Breſcia. The peaſants, aſſiſted by a few hundred Venetian regulars, killed or took the three revolutionary generals and killed 300 men of the national guards of Breſcia, and took as many more priſoners. Since this event, moſt of the inhabitants of the Venetian provinces are determined to defend the old conſtitution and their homes from the rage of the revolutioniſts, and the adherents of the French.

VIENNA, *April* 15.

Accounts have been received this day of the enemy having been obliged to abandon the town and port of Fiume, with conſiderable loſs on the 10th inſtant.

April 16.

Accounts were received here this day from major-general baron Laudohn, dated at Trent, the 12th inſtant, ſtating, that he had driven the enemy from Reveredo, Torbole, and Riva, and had occupied thoſe places—On this occaſion he took from the enemy ſeveral magazines, (amongſt which was one of powder) 12 pieces of cannon, and 400 priſoners.

April 17.

The preparations for defence are continuing here with uncommon vigour. An intrenched camp is forming on the Wienerberg, on the Italian road, at a little diſtance from the lines; and the works are continuing quite round the town. The firſt diviſion of troops from the Rhine, accompanied by the prince of Orange is already arrived, as is a part of Monſ. de Seckendorf's corps.

This morning the numerous corps of volunteers of the town were aſſembled on the Glacis, and afterwards marched to the circumjacent villages where they will be ſtationed. Their regularity and good conduct do them infinite honour, and the happieſt ſpirit of loyaly manifeſted by all claſſes here.

TURIN, *April* 15.

A courier extraordinary from general Buonaparte arrived laſt night in this city. His diſpatches contained a very urgent invitation for general Clarke to repair inſtantly to head quarters, about 10 leagues from Vienna, if he wiſhed to be preſent at the ceremony of ſigning the terms of peace. An armiſtice had been concluded, and which was to expire on the 23d Germinal.—Unfortunately the overflowing of a river had delayed the progreſs of the courier 30 hours; ſo that it is ſuppoſed that the peace will be concluded before Mr. Clarke can reach the place of deſtination, which cannot happen in leſs than five days.

PARIS, *April* 14.

A letter from Milan of the 20th ult. announces the complete overthrow of the Venetian ariſtocracy.

April 15.

Fifteen millions of the contributions of the pope, and 10 millions of gold and ſilver, with 6 millions of diamonds, have been already paid to the army of Italy,—which has in conſequence retired from Noligno to Macerata. All the troops have been withdrawn from the Papal territories, to march towards Tyrol.

A number of our countrymen have been aſſaſſinated in the Venetian territories.

We underſtand, that Inſpruck, the capital of Tyrol, is occupied by our troops;—and authentic letters from Turin, of the 5th inſtant, ſtate, that intelligence has been received there, of general Buonaparte having entered Clagenfurt.

General Buonaparte has wrote a letter to the Executive Directory, from the head quarters at Clagenfurt, that the army of Italy has fought ſeveral battles with the Auſtrians in the neighbourhood of Lavis, Tramen, and Clauſen. That in theſe ſeveral actions the enemy has loſt 8000 men in killed and priſoners. "We have taken ſeveral cannon and important magazines. We are maſters of the bridge of Neumare, and the towns of Brixen and Botzen. The Auſtrians have been driven from the ſtates of Venice, from the higher and lower Carinthia, and from the diſtrict of Trieſte."

April 26.

The news of the preliminaries of peace with the emperor having been ſigned, was announced at ſix o'clock yeſterday evening, by repeated diſcharges of artillery. All the workmen quitted their ſhops. An inconceivable crowd ruſhed into the ſtreets and upon the quays; the joy was univerſal, and all joined in crying vive la paix! vive la paix! (long be the peace.)

PLYMOUTH, *April* 26.

Laſt evening the Atlas of 98 guns, capt. M. Quire; Majeſtic of 74, captain G. B. Weſcott; and Saturn, of 74, captain James Douglaſs, went out of harbour, and came to in the Sound. The crews of thoſe ſhips having been led to believe that the matter in diſpute on board the fleet at Spithead, had not been finally arranged, came to a reſolution this morning, of not weighing anchor, or ſuffering the ſhips to move from the Sound, until the buſineſs is ſettled. They have ordered the Edgar, of 74 guns, now at anchor in Cawſand Bay to join them. The duty on board is executed with the uſual regularity; the guns were ſcaled this morning, preparatory to ſailing to Portſmouth, which will take place as ſoon as the buſineſs is concluded.

YARMOUTH, *April* 26.

Yeſterday the reſolutions of the Admiralty for increaſing the wages of ſeamen, &c. were read on board the reſpective ſhips in Yarmouth Roads, were received by the crews with the moſt lively expreſſions of gratitude; and the following addreſs of thanks has been returned by the ſeamen of the fleet.

Venerable, April 25.

The ſeamen of the North Sea fleet, beg leave to return their grateful thanks to the lord's commiſſioners of the admiralty, for their compliance with the humble requeſt of their worthy companions in the Channel fleet; at the ſame time to convince their lordſhips of our united and ſteady ſupport of his majeſty and our country, we will at all times riſk every thing that is dear to man:—Have only to regret, from the ſituation of the enemy we are oppoſed to, it has not been in our power to ſhew the nation we wiſh to do our duty, and honour to our country, and worthy commander in chief.

PORTSMOUTH, *April* 27.

THE GENERAL NAVAL MUTINY.

The negotiation happily concluded between the lords of admiralty and the fleet of Spithead, continues to be perfectly ſatisfactory to the ſeamen, who are in the beſt poſſible ſtate to give the enemy a meeting. It blew a hurricane laſt night, and the greateſt part of this day; yet three more line of battle ſhips, the Queen Charlotte, the Royal George, and the Pompee, dropped down to St. Helen's.

The ſhipwrights in the Dock-yard have been in a diſturbed ſtate for two days paſt, owing to ſome ſuppoſed delinquency in one of the quartermen, on whoſe diſcharge, however, peace is reſtored. Would to Heaven the king would hearken to the prayer of nine tenths of his people, and by diſcharging his preſent quartermen, give a chance once more to this ruined degraded country, to enjoy the bleſſings of peace.

LONDON, *May* 4.

The Paris papers received this morning down to the 28th ult. incluſive, announce the following important intelligence, that the emperor has ſigned PRELIMINARIES of PEACE with general Buonaparte.

The commencement of the campaign has been brilliant on the part of the French. The fortreſs of Kehl, which coſt the Auſtrians ſo much blood and treaſure during the laſt ſiege, was taken by a coup de-main. In all probability the unpleaſant aſpect of affairs on the Rhine, operated not a little to convince the court of Vienna of the danger of delaying the negotiations; moreover, if we are to put implicit confidence in Buonaparte's diſpatches, the late movements of the Auſtrians in Tyrol, were not likely to be attended with any material diſadvantages to the French, even if the war had continued.

An account in one of the French papers ſays, that Buonaparte, perceiving that attempts were making to ſurround a part of his army, broke the armiſtice, defeated the archduke, and thus compelled him to ſign the preliminary terms dictated by the republican general, on which an armiſtice of two months was immediately agreed on.—The centre of negotiation, it appears, is to be Vienna. This is rather ſtrange conſidering the rapid mode in which this general has hitherto made peace as what can there be to negotiate

further, unleſs other parties, beſides France and Auſtria, are to be heard on the ſubject.

Mr. Hammond is at Vienna before this, we will therefore ſtill hope that his preſence during the above period of two months, may be attended with beneficial effects. We can find no where in any of the Paris papers a poſitive ſtatement that the negotiations with Auſtria go to exclude this country from its effects; on the contrary much confidence is expreſſed by Perlet, that a peace with England will be announced before the firſt of Prairial, which anſwers to our June, only beginning about ten days earlier.

DUBLIN, *April* 24.

An alarm we are to ſuppoſe on juſtifiable grounds, has reached the ſeat of government. The yeomanry of Dublin have been called upon, piquets from every corps, to the amount, collectively, of three hundred men, have in conſequence, mounted guards in various parts of the city and its liberties; patroles are eſtabliſhed; tocſins are appointed at the Royal Hoſpitals St. Michan's, the college, and St. Mary's; ſignal guns are ſtationed at the Grand Canal, Stephen's Green, and the Barrack, and a howitzer, with its apparatus, planted in the caſtle!!

There are at preſent five regiments of militia and fencibles in our garriſon, each poſſeſſing two braſs field pieces. This force, one ſhould imagine, was fully equal to the preſervation of the peace, without calling on the yeomanry to ſtand to their arms every night, to mount guard and patrole in every quarter of the city. Great indeed muſt be the fear which miniſters entertain of public diſaffection, when they reſort to ſuch a meaſure.

BOSTON, *June* 8.

In addition to the late and intereſting intelligence, brought by captain Prentis, is the following, copied from a Liverpool paper, of May 6.

Liverpool, May 6.

PEACE

Between France and Germany.

We ſtop the preſs to inſert the following important extract of a letter juſt received from Hull.

"A neutral veſſel from Hamburg is juſt arrived here with the intelligence of accounts and confirmed papers having reached Hamburg laſt Thurſday, of the emperor having concluded a SEPARATE PEACE."

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

6th Floreal, April 25.

After the meſſage of the Directory, noticing the poſtſcript in Buonaparte's letter, announcing the ſigning of the preliminaries of peace with the emperor, Dumolard made the following ſpeech:

"It is certainly impoſſible to expreſs in proper terms, our ſenſations of admiration and gratitude. We may ſay that our brave armies have deſerved well not of their country merely but of the whole human race. Yes, we ſhall obtain that peace for which Europe ſighs, and we ſhall owe it to the courage of our brave defenders.—Friends of peace, you will obtain that peace, which for ſo long a period has been the object of your vows.—Friends of liberty, you will obtain a peace, ſuch as you deſire, upon terms honourable and ſolid. It is at this moment that it is glorious to be a Frenchman, it is at this moment that it is glorious to be at the head of the government of this nation. May this glorious day make us feel the neceſſity of uniting ourſelves. (Great applauſe,) Yes, I heſitate not in ſaying, with reference to the ſubject on which I am addreſſing you, that I am the organ of all France, (Yes Yes, were reſounded from all quarters; the plaudits recommenced.) We muſt bury every thing in oblivion. We muſt pardon mutual injuries. We muſt heal the wounds that the revolution has made. We muſt be convinced that the glory and the happineſs of France can only conſiſt in the exact obſervance of the conſtitution. For myſelf I declare, that I am ſincerely attached to the conſtitution; and I maintain, that there is not a good citizen, nor an honeſt man, who is not a friend to the republic. I cloſe theſe unconnected obſervations with exclaiming to you, "long live the republic!" and with requiring that you ſhould ſolemnly declare, that our armies have deſerved well of their country and of the human race."

This propoſition was unanimouſly adopted.

The council ordered the meſſage of the Directory to be printed.

NEW-YORK, *June* 12.

By the veſſel which brought the late European accounts to Boſton, London and Liverpool papers were received in this city to the 6th of May, inclufive, ſeveral of which, with Lloyd's liſt, were politely handed to the editor.

That PEACE is abſolutely concluded, would ſeem yet to want confirmation in the opinions of ſeveral of the London editors, it is, however, ſtated, that Buonaparte was not more than TEN LEAGUES from VIENNA, when the armiſtice was concluded on; from which city the *emperor*, all the *royal family*, *nobles*, &c. had flew in the utmoſt conſternation.

This account of a peace, which was ſuppoſed to be *ſeparate* from England, together with the *general mutiny*, on board the fleet (a circumſtance which never before happened) ſtruck the city of London with a *panic*, which had not yet totally ſubſided.

Mr. Pitt has propoſed to increaſe the duty upon *newſpapers*, from 1d½ to 3d each! This has added new alarms: and it is boldly ſaid, that his object is, to prevent the general circulation of news, and obſtruct the ſpirit of petitioning for the removal of the miniſter, &c. which is running through the whole kingdom.

Several other regiments are ordered for IRELAND. Pitt has propoſed NEW TAXES, to amount to 1,280.000l. per annum, and to loan eighteen millions.

It is ſaid of Buonaparte, in his interview with prince Charles to ſign the armiſtice, that on a demur of the prince, in point of etiquette, which ſhould enter the garden firſt—that he replied, he had no penchant for ceremonies: PEACE, to ſtop the effuſion of human bloody, was his object; the reſt was royal traſh—and if the prince pleaſed, he might enter firſt!

In the London Courier of the 4th of May, we find this paragraph:

Paris, April 23. Mr. Madiſon of Virginia, arrived here the 21ſt, in the quality of envoy extraordnary from the United States of America. He is inveſted with powers to ſettle the differences that exiſt between Congreſs and the Directory.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-ſtreet, May 2, 1797.

A letter of which the following is an extract has been received from colonel Craufurd, by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate, for foreign affairs, dated Francfort, April 19, 1797.

I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that general Hoche, yeſterday attacked, with very ſuperior numbers, and defeated an Auſtrian corps, commanded by general Kray, which formed a part of the army of the Lower Rhine, under the orders of general Werneck, and was ſtationed at Thundorf, on the road leading from Neuwied to Hackenburg. In conſequence of that circumſtance, general Werneck, with the principal part of his army near Crobach, between Hackenburg and Altenkirchen, has determined to retreat.

June 14.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip America, captain Baxter, in 45 days from Cadiz.—Captain B. informs us that the Spaniards were fitting out in that harbour a fleet of 35 ſail of the line, beſides 15 frigates and 7 fire-ſhips, with the greateſt expedition, inſomuch that the workmen in the naval yards and on board the ſhipping, were working double tides—that the newly appointed admiral Don Maſſerado was a great favourite with the crews, to whom he had been peculiarly kind, in recommending an entire new ſtock of proviſions, &c. and an advance of a month's wages, which the government complied with—that this fleet was to be joined by 7 French and 7 Spaniſh ſhips of the line from Carthagena, and that when this junction was made they were determined to attack admiral Jervis, and drive him from the Mediterranean, or periſh in the attempt. It is ſaid the king of Spain is ſo highly incenſed againſt a number of the officers of the late fleet defeated by admiral Jervis, that he is determined to puniſh them ſeverely. The Santiſſima Trinidada was nearly ready for ſea, and was to make one of the above fleet. It was ſaid the whole would ſail from Cadiz in 20 days.

On the 26th April captain Baxter paſſed through the fleet of admiral Jervis, who were then blockading the port of Cadiz, conſiſting of 22 ſail of the line and 5 frigates; he was ordered on board admiral Parker's ſhip, when after a ſtrict examination, was permitted to proceed. The firſt lieutenant of the ſhip informed him that before the fleet left Liſbon the Portugueſe had ſent an ambaſſador to Paris to treat for peace, and that he expected they would not permit the Britiſh to enter their ports for the future. On the paſſage captain B. was boarded by a French privateer, and treated politely.

Captain Baxter contradicts the report of the arrival of a Spaniſh fleet at Cadiz; but was informed that a number of Spaniſh veſſels, with money, *deſtined* for Cadiz, had arrived at Teneriffe.

It was reported at St. Croix when captain Bromham ſailed, that Victor Hughes had fitted out nearly 100 ſmall armed veſſels in order, it was ſuppoſed, to go againſt Trinidad, which he had ſanguine hopes of taking.

CHARLSTON, *June* 3.

The private ſhip of war, Frances Louiſa, captain Coppinger, belonging to New-Providence, arrived off the bar yeſterday; ſhe mounts 34 guns.

[This BRITISH PRIVATEER took the ſhip Mercury, from the Havanna, to Charleſton, off the bar, and kept poſſeſſion until the owners from Charleſton obtainined her diſcharge. This ſame privateer took the ſchooner Maria, Hatch, of Boſton, from Havanna, with ſugar, and ſent her to New-Providence, to be adjudicated by our GOOD ALLIES the Britiſh! Captain Dockery, of Charleſton, in the ſhip William, from Havanna for Charleſton, with ſugar, is carried into New-Providence, by the Swallow, privateer—theſe veſſels are ſaid to be captured on ſuſpicion of having Spaniſh property on board.]

BALTIMORE, *June* 17.

OFFICIAL AND IMPORTANT.

(Copy of the original.)

His Britannic majeſty's ſhip Captain,
off Cadiz, April 11, 1797.

SIR,

IN conſequence of the unprovoked declaration of war, by the king of Spain, againſt his Britannic majeſty and the Britiſh nation, it is thought right that Spain ſhould no longer have any trade.

I have therefore the honour to acquaint you that no neutral veſſel will be permitted, in future, to enter or leave the port of Cadiz; unleſs by leave obtained from me, or the commander in chief of the Britiſh fleet—and that, from this moment, Cadiz is to be conſidered as a blockaded port.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,
(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

To the Daniſh conſul, Cadiz.

Joſeph Yznardy, Eſquire,
Pro-conſul general of the United States of America, in Cadiz, &c.

It is hereby made known in the name of the government of the United States, that it is mete and is neceſſary for the better ſecurity of commerce, that all veſſels now in the bay, cleared by this conſulate, ſhould ſuſpend their ſailing until further orders; and, whatever captain tranſgreſſes this notice, is to be accountable for all and every conſequence which may reſult from his diſobedience, either againſt any particular American citizen or the nation at large.

Cadiz, 14th April, 1797.

Annapolis, June 22.

On Saturday laſt, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, we had a moſt violent ſtorm of wind and hail from the ſouth-weſt, which, although of very ſhort continuance, did conſiderable damage; the chimney to Mr. Neth's kitchen was blown down, which fell in upon and very much injured the roof. The hail has entirely deſtroyed the crop on Mr. Chaſe's farm, and greatly damaged the houſe—Several veſſels near the mouth of this river were upſet, but we have not heard of any lives being loſt.

"DIED, on the 3d inſtant, in Prince George's county, in the early bloom of life, much and moſt deſervely lamented, Mrs. MARGARET DUCKETT, wife of Mr. ISAAC DUCKETT, and eldeſt daughter of WALTER BOWIE, Eſquire.

"Not all the watchful care and painful anxiety of a tender huſband, for the preſervation of an *amiable and affectionate wife*; not all the ſolicitude of indulgent parents, for the untimely affliction of a *dutiful and unoffending child*; not all the ſupplications of helpleſs infants to ſpare a *fond and moſt affectionate mother*; not all the earneſt hopes of numerous connexions to ſave a *much eſteemed relation*; not all the wiſhes of a large circle of acquaintance to ſave a *good and highly reſpected neighbour*; nor yet the aſſiduity of a ſkilful phyſician, could for a moment arreſt the hand of Death—With compoſure, even at the firſt ſummons, ſhe ſeemed to meet her fate, as if conſcious of enjoying in *Heaven* the juſt reward of her truly exemplary conduct on *earth*—

"When from this world Heav'n calls the juſt away,
"Serene he does the pleaſing call obey;
"Of all offence he find his conſcience clear,
"And all is hope, and nothing is to fear."

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the ſubſcriber will ſell, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the fourteenth day of July next, at twelve o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes,

THE real eſtate of GILBERT IRELAND, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, conſiſting of two tracts of land, lying in the ſaid county, viz. LYON'S CREEK, containing three hundred and eighty-four acres and three quarters of an acre, and part of DUNKIRK, adjoining thereto and containing forty-nine acres and one half of an acre.

This land is ſituated in the upper part of Calvert county, on the river Patuxent, and is bounded on one ſide by Lyon's creek. It is diſtant about two miles from the town of Nottingham, in Prince-George's county, and five from Pig-Point, in Anne-Arundel county. The land is generally level, is of good quality, and there are about fifteen acres of low ground which may be eaſily converted into meadow; it is under a good fence, and there is a ſufficiency of fire-wood.

The improvements are a brick dwelling-houſe with two rooms below and three above, with ſuitable out-houſes. This land has alſo the advantage of a good fiſhery, and the part of the river on which it lies has been for many years a harbour for ſhips and ſmaller veſſels. A plot of the land is prepared, and will be ſhewn at the ſale.

The terms are as follow: The purchaſer muſt give bond with approved ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, for paying one half of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within nine months, and the reſidue, with intereſt, within fifteen months from the time of ſale, and on the ratification and confirmation of the ſale by the chancellor, and on the receipt of the purchaſe money, a deed will be executed to the purchaſer by the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, conveying all the right, title, intereſt and eſtate, in the ſaid lands, which was veſted in the ſaid Gilbert Ireland.

The creditors of the ſaid Gilbert Ireland, deceaſed, are hereby notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, at the chancery-office, within ſix months from the fourteenth day of July above mentioned.

WILLIAM KILTY, Truſtee.

June 15, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of captain JOSHUA MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to render them authenticated to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, that the adminiſtration may be cloſed without delay.

CHARLES MERRIKEN, Adminiſtrator.

June 15, 1797.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extenfive aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſelected in the moſt careful manner; alſo GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for ſale, at their ſtore, on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or on a ſhort credit, to their punctual cuſtomers. They return their ſincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their conſtant cuſtomers, for paſt favours, and hope by their ſtrict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All thoſe who are indebted to them by bond or note of conſiderable time ſtanding, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame, and thoſe who are in arrearages on open account of more than twelve months ſtanding, are hereby required to cloſe them by paying up the ſame, or giving bond or note, with approved ſecurity, if required. Thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt may expect that ſuits will commence againſt them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

Patowmack Company.

THE ſtockholders in the additional capital of the Patowmack Company, are requeſted to pay ten per cent. on the amount of each ſhare by them held, to Wm. Hartſhorne, treaſurer, on or before the 15th day of next month.

TOBIAS LEAR, Preſident.
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
JOHN MASON,
} Directors.

June 6.

In CHANCERY, June 9th, 1797.

ORDERED, That the ſales made by JOHN CAMPBELL, truſtee, as ſtated in his report this day filed, of the real eſtate of ROBERT HENDLEY COATES, part of which was ſold at 37/6, and the reſidue at 28/ per acre, be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the fourth Tueſday in Auguſt next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of the preſent month.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice to all perſons intereſted, that he intends to apply to Charles county court, at next Auguſt term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called BOARMAN'S MANOR, and alſo to mark and bound the part of the ſaid tract of land called BOARMAN'S MANOR, of which the ſubſcriber is ſeized.

JAMES BOARMAN.

Bryan-town, Charles county, June 12, 1797.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, two negro women and one child, one committed on June 6th by the name of SALL, with a ſmall girl child, who ſays that ſhe belongs to SAMUEL BELL, of Cumberland county, ſhe is of a tall ſlender make; her cloathing is a calico jacket and petticoat, and oſnabrig ſhift. DINAH DAVIS, committed on June 12, who ſays ſhe belongs to JESSE ELLEGANT, of Montgomery county; her cloathing is a ſtriped jacket and petticoat, and oſnabrig ſhift. Their maſters are deſired to take them away in two months from their ſeveral dates, or they will be ſold for their priſon fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

June 12, 1797.

A Stray Horſe.

THERE is at the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the Governor's Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſorrel HORSE, about thirteen hands high, fourteen or fifteen years old, paces, trots and gallops, has a blaze down his face, brand-ed on his near buttock with the letter S. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN COWMAN, Senior.

May 12, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the firſt day of July, 1797, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court,

FORTY FOUR acres of LAND, more or leſs, called PROCTOR'S FOREST, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near the city of Annapolis, the property of BENJAMIN LUSBY, to ſatisfy debts due JASPER EDWARD TYDLY, and others. The ſale to commence on the premiſes at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

June 10, 1797.

Warning to Treſpaſſers.

I WILL pay any man twenty dollars who will, in a court of juſtice, teſtify againſt every perſon that may be found cutting on, or carrying off, timber, wood or bruſh, from Primroſe Hill plantation, as I am fully determined to proſecute all ſuch offenders to the utmoſt extent and ſeverity of the law.

JOHNSON M. O'REILEY.

Annapolis, June 10, 1797.

Lands in Charles county for ſale.

THE DERNIER RESORT, containing 372 acres of level land, about 2½ miles from Mattawoman creek.

HAWTHORN, containing about 400 acres of land, great part of which is rich. It has about 15 acres of meadow land; it lies on Port-Tobacco Run; has ſeveral elegant ſites for building, commanding a proſpect of the village of Port-Tobacco, the meanders of the creek, and range of the hills, and improvements by which it is bordered; with this land will be ſold 64 acres of wood land a ſhort diſtance from it.

PART of SICCANEY, containing 104 acres, greateſt part of which is covered with timber;—lies about a mile from Port-Tobacco-town.

EQUALITY, my dwelling place, containing 640 acres of level land, lying about 2 miles from the mouth of Port-Tobacco creek; this land is valuable for the quantity of timber it contains—its healthineſs and a capacity for improvement.

A lot and neat new houſe, in Port-Tobacco town.

I would alſo ſell to humane maſters, ſeveral SLAVES. A remarkably valuable blackſmith, for a term of years, after which he is to be made free, his wife and child. A healthy young negro woman with three likely female children. A mulatto woman uncommonly likely and handy, who has always been uſed to houſe work, is a good ſempſtreſs and waſher, ſhe has three fine boys and a girl. The two eldeſt boys now wait in my houſe. Theſe I wiſh to ſell to ſome gentleman in or near Annapolis.

I have a pair of handſome bay GELDINGS, 4 years old, and a valuable filly, 3 years old, to diſpoſe of.

One half of the price muſt be paid upon the purchaſe of any of the above-mentioned property—I will give a credit for the reſidue. The prices will be moderate.

M. J. STONE.

Charles county, May 9, 1797.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the ſixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majeſty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day conſtituted their board, purſuant and agreeably to the ſaid treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to buſineſs accordingly: and they deſire that all claims under the ſaid article (which ſo far as the ſame deſcribes the caſes thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their ſecretary without delay.

They further deſire that all ſuch claims may not only ſtate in what manner the ſeveral caſes come within the deſcription of the ſaid article, but alſo, ſpecially ſet forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants reſpectively undertake to ſubſtantiate the ſame.

Extract from the ſaid article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers Britiſh merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubjects, that debts to a conſiderable amount, which were *bonâ fide* contracted before the peace, ſtill remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various lawful impediments ſince the peace, not only the full recovery of the ſaid debts has been delayed, but alſo the value and ſecurity thereof have been in ſeveral inſtances impaired and leſſened; ſo that by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings, the Britiſh creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compenſation for the loſſes and damages which they have thereby ſuſtained: It is agreed that in all ſuch caſes, where full compenſation for ſuch loſſes and damages cannot, for whatever reaſon, be actually obtained, had, and received by the ſaid creditors, in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, the United States will make full and complete compenſation for the ſame to the ſaid creditors: but it is diſtinctly underſtood, that this proviſion is to extend to ſuch loſſes only as have been occaſioned by the lawful impediments aforeſaid, and is not to extend to loſſes occaſioned by ſuch inſolvency of the debtors, or other cauſes, as would equally have operated to produce ſuch loſs, if the ſaid impediments had not exiſted; nor to ſuch loſſes or damages as have been occaſioned by the manifeſt delay or negligence, or wilful omiſſion of the claimant."

By order of the board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *Commiſſioners Office*, No 3, South Sixth-Street, May 29th, 1797.

THERE is at the plantation of the Miſs HOODS, on the Head of South river, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay MARE, about fifteen hands high, ſeven years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with the letter M. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

CHARLES HOPPER.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELCH, at Leonard-town, or to the ſubſcriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on th 29th day of July next, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court of the Weſtern Shore, State of Maryland,

THREE hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, called BIRKHEAD'S PARCELS and BIRKHEAD'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALE, to ſatisfy debts due JOHN ROGERS, and others. The ſale to commence, on the premiſes, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne Arundel county.

June 14, 1797.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by the ſubſcriber, living near the old bridges of ZACHIAH, in Charles county, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, his left hind foot white, and is neither docked or branded. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JEREMIAH ROBY.

June 3, 1797.

Annapolis, May 30, 1797.

I WANT to hire a ſingle man, who writes a good hand, underſtands accounts, and can teach reading, writing, and arithmetic—to ſuch an one, if properly recommended, I will give liberal wages.

J. H. STONE.

For SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the ſouth ſide of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about ſix or ſeven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the ſaid land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, ſpars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the above land may be informed of its ſituation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premiſes by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate poſſeſſion will be given, with an indiſputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

The thorough bred running HORSE LAMPLIGHTER,

Will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at Mount-Air, near Piſcataway, in the State of Maryland, to cover mares at the moderate price of four guineas the ſeaſon, the money to be ſent when the mares are taken away, and the ſeaſon to end the 10th of Auguſt next. Good and extenſive paſturage at half a dollar per week for the mares, and the greateſt care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or eſcapes.

LAMPLIGHTER is a beautiful bay, upwards of fifteen hands and an half high, elegantly formed, and poſſeſſed of as many running points as any horſe on the continent. His extraordinary performances on the turf at the Bowling-Green in October, 1793, at five years old, when oppoſed to and beat the two celebrated running horſes Belle-Air and Camilla, juſtly entitle him to be ranked among the beſt running horſes ever known in this country; his colts ſhew he is inferior to no horſe as a foal-getter.

Lamplighter was got by Hart's imported horſe Old Medley, his dam by Lonſdale, out of col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Fiſher.

The bay horſe Lonſdale was got by Jolly Roger, out of a bay mare bought of Sir John Ramſden, baronet, late lord Lonſdale's, ſhe was got by Monkey, her dam by lord Lonſdale's black Arabian, her grand-dam by lord Lonſdale's bay Arabian, her great-grand-dam by Coney Skins, her great-great-grand-dam by Dodſworth, out of the younger of the two royal mares bought of Mr. Darcy by the firſt lord Lonſdale.

N. B. Mr. Darcy was maſter of the horſe to king William.

EDWARD EDELEN.

Mount-Air, April 10, 1797.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of GOTLOVE STERNBACK, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

MARY STERNBACK, Adminiſtratrix.

May 22, 1797.

ABSCONDED, on the 14th inſtant, from my bed and board my wife RACHEL HAYS; this is to forewarn all perſons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM HAYS, ſen.

Charles county, Maryland.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black ſpot, and a ſmall ſcar on the ſide of his noſe. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

THE subscriber being appointed collector of the revenue for the 7th division of Survey No. 1, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, that his office is now held at the treasurer's office, in this city, where entries of bills, licences for selling of foreign distilled spirits, and wines, can be obtained; he begs attention will be paid to this notice, as he is determined to exact the penalties arising thereon.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, Collector.

Annapolis, June 4, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horses and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Island and Talbot county, on the Eastern shore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay side, in Talbot county, opposite to West river, runs to West river and there abouts. As this is by far the most convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Easton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, and will be attended with much less expence than any other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to give every satisfaction in our power to those that will please to favour us with their custom.

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September last, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of said county, she is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on close examination you may discover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when she left my service was striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waistcoat is of course white country cloth, bound round with red, but as she has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected she will change as may best suit her own purpose; I do expect she has obtained a forged pass for her freedom, and that she is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said woman at their peril.

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 18, 1797.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

HAVING been some time without Morocco leather, takes this method to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has received from London, per the Montezuma, a large and handsome assortment of prime Morocco leather, of various colours, fancy and plain; kid ditto of different colours; Morocco and kid sandal vamps, handsomely worked, boot legs, vamps, and bend soles, and a parcel of excellent seal skins, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, all which he will make in a neat and fashionable manner, or according to direction.

He returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his friends in particular, for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th of January last, a negro girl called TRACE, she is about eighteen years of age, has a smooth face, small eyes, white teeth, flat nose, and no breasts, and is not very black; she was raised in the neighbourhood of the Mr. WATKINS's, on South river, and was seen there since she left me. Mr. JOHN BRICE, in Annapolis, owns her grand-mother, perhaps she has got with her. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought to me, living near Montgomery Court-House.

JEREMIAH BERRY, 3d.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a streight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

HIGH FLYER,

Will stand this season, to cover mares, at South-river ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at six guineas and one dollar for each mare, if credit is expected, but three guineas and one dollar will be taken if sent with the mare, or paid at the end of the season.

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tattersall, got by his High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat, Thistle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, she was the dam of Mr. Hutchison's Thistle, which was own brother to High Flyer, who was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, she was the dam of Mr. Shafto's hunter Omnium, Herald, Miss Barforth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Partner, she was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowsy, Torismond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great great-grand-dam by Makeless, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton Barb Mare.

JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be enclosed for favourite mares at 3/9 per week, but not accountable for escape or accident.

Will cover this season, at West river, at the farm of RICHARD SPRIGG, Esq; at eight dollars a mare, and one dollar to to the groom, READY CASH, or at twelve dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, if the money is paid by the first day of October next,

BELSIZE,

A FINE bay colt, now rising four years old, full fifteen hands high, he was got by Governor STONE's high bred imported horse PAYMASTER, his dam by CHARLES CARROLL, (of Carrollton) Esq's. well known horse BADGER, his grand-dam by col. LLOYD's horse TRAVELLER, his great-grand-dam by col. TASKER's imported horse OTHELLO, his great great-grand-dam by the imported horse OLD SPARK, out of the high bred imported mare QUEEN MAB.

Good pasturage, in a good fence, GRATIS, for those mares with which the cash is sent, and for others at three shillings and nine-pence per week. No mare will be received unless the cash, or a note, is sent with her to Mr. DAVID M'GILL, overseer, who will superintend, but not be answerable for escapes or any other accidents.

At the same place will cover the well known coach horse HARDY, now rising ten years old, at four dollars, if the money is sent with the mare, or six dollars if paid by the first day of October next.

DON PEDRO,

A Jack Ass, got by ROYAL GIFT, (a remarkable sure foal getter) will also cover at the same place, at six dollars sent with the mare, or eight dollars paid by the first day of October next.

Good pasturage for mares, but none will be received unless the cash, or a note, is sent with them to Mr. DAVID M'GILL, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. 10w

April 25, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 19th of April, a negro woman who says her name is ANNE, she is about five feet five inches high, chunky built; her cloathing is a calico gown, brown stuff petticoat, and white linen apron. Her owner is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees, and other expences.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

May 3, 1797.

Lands to be Rented in Culpeper county, Virginia, for a term of Years.

ABOUT 4000 acres of excellent farming land. The tenements are to be taken either in the woods or on highly improved open lands, with comfortable dwelling-houses to each tenement, as the tenant may choose. Those lands are in the highest estimation for fertility, and have been cultivated with success.

They are sixty from Alexandria, forty miles from Dumfries, and thirty-two miles from Fredericksburg and Falmouth; in the vicinity of six considerable manufacturing mills. Meadow land, and wood, is conveniently attached to each tenement, and no tenement will exceed two hundred acres. The country is high and healthy, and the lands consist of the very finest low grounds, and excellent red oak and hickory high ground adjoining them.

It will be expedient for those who wish to become tenants, to view the lands previous to the first day of July next, on which day the proprietors will attend at the Elkwood mills, in the county aforesaid, to meet and grant leases to all those who wish to become tenants. It is expected that sufficient evidences of responsibility and good character, will, in every case, accompany an application—for no person will be treated with who does not produce the same.

ROBERT BEVERLEY, Junior.
CARTER BEVERLEY,
WILLIAM KNOX,
THOMAS T. KNOX.

Culpeper county, April 26.

George-town Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Maryland, on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmack river.

"AND be it enacted, that the said directors, or "any two of them, shall and may require "any sum or sums of money, in equal proportion, "from each and every proprietor, as may from time "to time be necessary for carrying on the building "of the said bridge, and, after giving three months "public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the "directors to sue for and recover, in the name of the "company, such unpaid requisition, with all costs and "charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon "from the time the same should have been paid; "and the neglect or refusal to pay any such requi-"sition, after public notice shall have been given at "least for three months in all the news papers herein "before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit "all preceding payments made on the share or shares "so neglected or refused to be paid, to the use and "benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made; they are as follow: On the 1st Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 1st Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 1st Nov. 1796, 60 dolls. Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all the delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

George-town, May 1, 1797.

Merrikin's Contract for sale.

THE subscribers will sell 274¼ acres of good land, called MERRIKIN'S CONTRACT, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the north side of Severn, laying directly on Magothy river, and is partly surrounded with said river and a fine creek; the improvements may be made comfortable, at a small expence; there is on this valuable land an abundance of the best pine for ships, spars, &c. besides a considerable quantity of chesnut and oak timber. Vessels of any burthen may load close in with the shore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has such advantages for fishing and fowling. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and a more full description given on the 8th day of June, on the premises, when it will be sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Hampton Roberson, living on the premises, will shew the land.

HENRY HALL DORSEY,
HENRY EVANS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-seven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situate between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clover lots. Apply to

W. ALEXANDER.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.